

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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285 Basque	285 Basque	285 Basque
	(free)	
285 01 p	11 t/s-hacek	22 r-flap ³⁰
285 02 b ^{01 30} [beta] 02 34 60	12 f	23 r-trill [gamma-uvular] 33 (free)
285 03 t	13 s-laminal ⁰³	
285 04 d ^{01 30} [eth] 02 34 60	14 s-retroflex [z-retroflex] 61 [s] 31 (free)	
285 05 c		51 iota ⁰⁴ *[j-fricative] [iota-glide] 64 (free)
285 06 j [j-fricative] 34 62 63 (allo, free) */iota/	15 s-hacek	
	16 x-uvular ³² (loan)	52 e-mid ⁰⁵ [e-glide] 65
285 07 k	17 m	
285 08 g ^{01 30} [gamma] 02 34 60	18 n	53 a
285 09 t/s-laminal ⁰³	19 n-palatal	54 u ⁰⁴ [w] 66
285 10 t/s-retroflex [t/s] 31	20 l	55 o-mid [o-glide] 67
	21 l-palatal	
285 \$a Basque \$b Labourdin \$d isolate \$e Spain \$f 700,000 (all dialects) \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)		
285 \$a N'diaye, Genevieve \$b 1970 \$c Structure du dialecte basque de Maya \$g The Hague:Mouton \$q informants--one principal (French/Basque bilingual); 8 others (Spanish/Basque bilingual).		
285 \$a Gavel, Henri \$b 1929 \$c Grammaire Basque \$g Bayonne: Courrier		
285 \$a AFFRICATES \$A N'diaye gives her reasons for treating the clusters [t] plus fricative as unit phonemes on p.16: the only other clusters which occur within a syllable in the dialect all include "r" or "l" and never appear finally, where affricates often appear (see her percentages), etc. [MV]		
285 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: all but /t/s-laminal, n-palatal, r-flap, r-trill/ \$A initial CC: obstruent + liquid (chiefly in Romance loans) \$A final C: /t, k, t/s-laminal, t/s-retroflex, t/s-hacek, s, s-laminal, n, l, r-flap/ \$A final CC: continuant + stop (or affricate) (full listing not available) (p.24ff)		
285 \$a STRESS \$A N'diaye gives no data on stress. Gavel (p.31f) says only that Basque does not have a prominent tonic accent.		
285 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C)		
285 01	\$A /b, d, g/ are "strongly articulated in initial position and after /n, r-flap, l/." (p.13, 14)	
285 02	\$A [beta, eth, gamma] are described as weak "spirant[s]." (p.13, 14)	
285 03	\$A /t/s-laminal, s-laminal/ are analogous to French "s." (p.15)	
285 04	\$A /iota/ is "slightly more open than French /i/." (p.11) /iota/ and /u/ are sometimes so open as to be perceived as higher-mid vowels (examples in word-final position). (p.12)	
285 05	\$A /e-mid/ is "intermediate between French close 'e' and French open 'e'" (i.e. [epsilon]). (p.12)	
285 30	\$A The phonemes /b, d, g, r-flap/ alternate freely with 0 intervocalically where the following syllable is closed. (p.23)	
285 31	\$A [t/s, s] are Castilian. They occur in the speech of Basque/Spanish bilinguals. (p.15)	
285 32	\$A /x-uvular/ is "a marginal phoneme which appears only in recent Spanish loan words." (p.19)	

- 285 33 \$A /r-trill/ was replaced by [gamma-uvular] in the speech of the Basque/French bilingual informant. (p.18)
- 285 34 \$A The voiced fricatives [beta, eth, gamma] occur only in the speech of Spanish/Basque bilinguals; "the Spanish system is transposed into Basque." (p.14) On the other hand [j-fricative] occurs in the speech of the French/Basque informant as well. (p.17)
- 285 60 \$A The stop variant of the phoneme occurs word-initially, and after /n, l, r-flap/; elsewhere the fricative allophone is found. (p.13)
- 285 61 \$A /s-retroflex/ is voiced "before /n/." (p.15)
- 285 62 \$A /iota/ is consonantal ([j-fricative]) in rapid speech, vocalic in careful speech, in pre- and post-consonantal position. (p.11)
- 285 63 \$A /j/ is realized as [j-fricative] intervocalically. (p.17)
- 285 64 \$A Presumably /iota/ may be "vocalic" but not syllabic in certain positions, i.e. [iota-glide]. This is implied, but not directly stated, in the source. (p.11)
- 285 65 \$A "When /e-mid/ is immediately followed by /a/, word finally, it is very short and more closed [e-glide] than in other contexts." (p.12)
- 285 66 \$A /u/ is realized as [w] "between a velar stop and a vowel." (p.12)
- 285 67 \$A "When /o-mid/ is immediately followed by /a/, word-finally, it is very short and more closed [o-glide] than in other contexts." (p.12)